

REVISION FOR THE SECOND MIDTERM TEST Grade 7

I. VOCABULARY (From Unit 7 to Unit 9)

1. Traffic
2. Films
3. Festival around the world

II. GRAMMAR POINTS

NGỮ PHÁP UNIT 7

1. IT indicating distance

Sử dụng "it" làm chủ ngữ để chỉ khoảng cách

Form: It is (about) + khoảng cách + from địa điểm A + to + địa điểm B.

Ex: It is about 300 meters from my house to the bus stop.

* Chúng ta thường dùng câu hỏi: How far is it from địa điểm A + to + địa điểm B?

Ex: How far is it from your house to school?

→ It's (about) two kilometers.

2. Used to

Sử dụng "used to" để mô tả một hành động, một thói quen hoặc một việc xảy ra thường xuyên trong quá khứ nhưng bây giờ không còn nữa

• Form:

(+) S + used to + V (nguyên mẫu) +....

(-) S + did not use to + V (nguyên mẫu) +....

(?) Did + S + use to + V (nguyên mẫu) +....

Ex: He used to play video games/ He usually played video games.

* Cấu trúc tương đương:

S + don't/ doesn't + V(nguyên mẫu) + any more.

S + no longer + V(s,es) +....

Ex: He doesn't play video games any more.

He no longer plays video games.

NGỮ PHÁP UNIT 8

1. Tính từ "ed" và "ing"

Một tính từ có thể được thành lập bằng cách thêm "ed" hoặc "ing" sau động từ

Ví dụ

Interest → interested, interesting

Disappoint → disappointed, disappointing

- Sử dụng tính từ đuôi "ed" để mô tả cảm giác, cảm xúc của một ai khi bị một sự việc, vật tác động.

Ex: The film was long, and I was bored.

(Bộ phim tác động làm tôi có cảm giác buồn chán)

- Sử dụng tính từ đuôi "ing" để mô tả về tính chất của vật, sự việc

Ex: The film was boring.

2. Từ nối **ALTHOUGH, DESPITE/INSPITE OF, HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS**

2.1. Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ thường được giới thiệu bằng:

Although / Though / Even though

Although

Though + Clause (S + V ...) , Clause (S+V+ ...)

Ex1: He was lazy. He passed the test.

-> Although he was lazy, he passed the test.

Ex2: We had a picnic. The weather was bad.

-> We had a picnic though the weather was bad.

2.2. Mệnh đề chỉ sự nhượng bộ có thể được rút gọn thành cụm từ chỉ sự nhượng bộ bởi các giới từ: *despite, in spite of*

-We use Although, Despite, In spite of to express contrast between two pieces of information in the same sentences.

thành phần { + noun phrase (the) tính từ sở hữu/ Adj+N- trong câu có
Despite / In spite of để chuyển đổi: Adv→Adj; đại từ nhân xưng → tính từ sở hữu,
V→N Adj→N) ,
+ V-ing (khi 2 vế câu cùng chủ ngữ)
+ (the)N (khi mệnh đề chính chỉ có N hoặc Adj→N)
+ the fact that + S + V

Ex1: Although she was sad, she managed to smile.

→In spite of her sadness, she managed to smile.

→ In spite of being sad, she managed to smile.

Ex2: Although there were many people there, they couldn't rescue him.

→Despite many people there, they couldn't rescue him.

2.3 However and nevertheless

Usage: We use **However, nevertheless** to express contrast between two sentences -**Form:**

However/Nevertheless, + a sentence

Note: Chúng ta thường dùng dấu chấm hoặc chấm phẩy trước

However/Nevertheless và sau nó là dấu phẩy.

Ex: She was sad. However, she managed to smile.

3. Phát âm khi thêm "ed" sau động từ:

/t/ sau các âm vô thanh /tʃ/, /s/, /k/, /f/, /p/, /θ/, /ʃ/: watched, danced, walked

/d/ sau các âm hữu thanh: played, bored, closed

/id/ sau /t/, /d/: waited, needed, hated

NGỮ PHÁP UNIT 9:

1. Câu hỏi với H/ WH

Các từ để hỏi Who, Why, Which, Whose, What, When, Where, How

1. DÙNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ "TOBE"

WH+ BE +S + COMPLEMENT (BỔ NGỮ)?

BE TUỖ THEO THÌ, COMPLEMENT CÓ THỂ KHÔNG CÓ.

EX: What are you doing?, Where is she?, When were we silent?.....

2. DÙNG VỚI ĐỘNG TỪ THƯỜNG.

WH + DO, DOES/ DID+ S + V-inf?

EX: Where do you go?, What does she study?, When did they begin?.....

3. ĐỐI VỚI CÁC THÌ HOÀN THÀNH

WH + HAS, HAVE/ HAD +S +V3/ED?

EX: Why has she gone to school?, What had you eaten?.....

4. ĐỐI VỚI "MODAL VERBS" HAY WILL, SHALL, WOULD, SHOULD (May, can, must, could, might, ought to, have to là modal verbs)

WH + MODAL VERBS + S + V-inf?

EX: Why must you go?, where may she come?, what can she do?, What will she do?.....

5. HOW

How much + N (không đếm được luôn ở số ít) EX: How much money have you got/do you have?

How many + N (đếm được ở số nhiều) EX: How many students are there in your class?

How far: bao xa, how long: bao lâu, how often: mấy lần, thường không, how old: bao nhiêu tuổi.....

2. Cụm trạng ngữ

Sử dụng các cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn, mục đích để làm rõ nghĩa của câu.

- Cụm trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian: Last December, every year..
- Cụm trạng ngữ chỉ nơi chốn: In HCMC, at home...
- Cụm trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích: to say thanks for what they have
- Cụm trạng ngữ bổ sung: with apricot blossoms.

3. Pronunciation: 2 syllables

Danh từ, tính từ có 2 âm tiết trọng âm rơi vào âm 1. Động từ có 2 âm tiết trọng âm rơi vào âm 2

on 1 syllable	on 2nd syllable
gather	relax
picture	enjoy
artist	hotel
lovely	describe
famous	rename

PRACTICE

A. PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ri</u> ght | B. <u>si</u> gn | C. <u>hi</u> gh | D. <u>sl</u> im |
| 2. A. <u>sy</u> stem | B. <u>st</u> yle | C. <u>cy</u> clist | D. <u>fl</u> y |
| 3. A. <u>tr</u> ansport | B. <u>h</u> appy | C. <u>tr</u> affic | D. <u>n</u> ation |
| 4. A. <u>f</u> ear | B. <u>y</u> ear | C. <u>w</u> ear | D. <u>h</u> ear |
| 5. A. <u>r</u> eign | B. <u>th</u> eir | C. <u>e</u> ight | D. <u>w</u> eight |
| 6. A. <u>ch</u> eer | B. <u>st</u> reet | C. <u>gr</u> een | D. <u>f</u> eat |

II. Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 7. A. traffic | B. follow | C. firework | D. enjoy |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 8. | A. tonight | B. pleasure | C. movie | D. nightmare |
| 9. | A. attend | B. answer | C. open | D. happen |
| 10. | A. alone | B. asleep | C. boring | D. cozy |
| 11. | A. agree | B. obey | C. carry | D. believe |

B. GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

* Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

1. It is important for road users to _____ traffic rules.
A. obey B. look C. write D. play
2. You mustn't _____ the road when the traffic lights turn red.
A. stop B. turn C. cross D. leave
3. The public _____ in this city is quite good, and it's not expensive.
A. journey B. transport C. travel D. vehicle
4. Cyclists must always keep both hands on the _____.
A. helmets B. pedals C. wheels D. handlebars
5. All _____ for flight VN113 please proceed to gate 8.
A. motorist B. passengers C. cyclists D. drivers
6. What does the sign mean? Choose the correct answer.



- A. You can cycle here. B. You can't park here. C. You can't cycle here. D. You can't turn left.
7. They _____ him \$125 for driving through the red light.
A. fined B. gave C. stopped D. donated
8. I prefer taking the train from London to Edinburgh to travelling _____ air.
A. on B. in C. by D. with
9. Nick stopped his bike just off the _____ to buy some fried fish balls.
A. cycle lane B. zebra crossing C. traffic circle D. pavement
10. _____ is it from the bus station to the cinema? - It's about three kilometers.
A. How much B. How long C. How far D. How often
11. It's raining cats and dogs out there. You shouldn't _____ your bike too fast.
A. rides B. riding C. ride D. to ride
12. His parents won't _____ him to see a movie on Sunday nights.
A. allow B. let C. have D. make
13. The policeman is _____ the car to stop with a flashlight.
A. making B. signaling C. letting D. giving
14. _____ Victor _____ in school? - Yes, he should.
A. Should/ is B. Can/ be C. Should/ be D. Will/

be

15. How do you go to school every morning?

- A. It's about 2 km. C. I am late for the bus.
B. It takes me ten minutes. D. I ride to school on my bike.

16. The film was so _____ that almost all of the audiences cried at the end of it.

- A. confusing B. moving C. disappointing D. boring

17. We like the film very much. The _____ are unforgettable and the plot is gripping.

- A. characters B. acting C. style D. action

18. We are really _____ about going to the cinema tonight.

- A. interested B. excited C. amused D. pleased

19. Before you go to the cinema, you can watch a trailer and read _____ of the film.

- A. reviews B. summaries C. actors D. characters

20. _____ films are about supernatural events, magical people or living beings in strange worlds.

- A. Horror B. Comedy C. Animated D. Fantasy

21. Emma Watson _____ as Hermione Granger, Harry's bookish best friend in the movie Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone.

- A. directed B. starred C. had D. played

22. Hailey wants to be a doctor when she _____ up.

- A. picks B. gets C. grows D. clean

23. Watching horror films can be very _____ for a child.

- A. confusing B. frightening C. funny D. boring

24. My neighbor is interested in _____ drums in his free time.

- A. going B. sharing C. doing D. playin
g

25. My younger sister doesn't like horror films _____ many people enjoy them.

- A. although B. because C. however D. but

26. _____ animated films aren't his favourites, he really likes Kung Fu Panda.

- A. However B. Because C. Though D. But

27. The traffic was terrible. _____, we arrived on time.

- A. Because B. However C. Though D. Although

28. The film begins with a terrible disaster; _____, it has a happy ending.

- A. because B. although C. however D. but

29. Joe: Let's see the Hunger Games at Bach Dang cinema at 6: 30 tonight!
Lee: _____

- A. I'd love to. C. Never mind.
B. Congratulations! D. You're welcome.

30. They are _____ for innocent victims of war around the world in the church.

- A. opening B. watching C. praying D. reading

31. A _____ is a traditional round cake that people usually eat during the Mid-Autumn Festival.
A. pizza B. moon cake C. sandwich D. cookie
32. Santa Claus often brings children presents at _____.
A. Easter B. Christmas C. Tet D. Halloween
33. During the _____ farmer work from dawn to dusk.
A. festival B. carnival C. performance D. harvest
34. The Ao dai, for both women and men, is the most popular traditional _____ of Vietnam.
A. costume B. cloth C. dance D. song
35. The students in my school learn how to _____ lanterns to raise money for homeless children.
A. do B. have C. make D. wear
36. Every year Cannes _____ its international film festival.
A. is hosting B. hosts C. will host D. hosted
37. _____ I _____ out at midnight? - No, you shouldn't.
A. Will/ go B. Should/ go C. Do/ go D. Did/
38. The film has silly plot. _____, many people enjoyed it.
A. Though B. Although C. However D. Because
39. _____ you late for the opening ceremony yesterday? - Yes, I _____.
A. Were/ was B. Were/ were C. Was/ was D. Were/ wasn't
40. _____ you go to Rosie's birthday party next week? - Yes, I _____.
A. Will/ do B. Will/ will C. Will/ won't D. Are/ am
41. _____ you please _____ me where the bathroom is? - Yes, of course. It's this way.
A. May/ tell B. Should/ tell C. Could/ tell D. Must/ tell
42. Don't be surprised if you get stuck in a traffic _____ in the morning when staying in Ho Chi Minh city.
A. light B. circle C. jam D. rule
43. At the Southeast region there are many rivers and canals, so children have to go to school by _____.
A. boat B. train C. bus D. car

*** Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

1. I just want to stay at home and take it easy.
A. sleep B. sit down C. relax D. eat
2. We laughed all the way through the film. It was so hilarious.
A. moving B. extremely funny C. boring D. gripping
3. Sam always has nightmares after watching scary movies.
A. shocking B. violent C. boring D. frightening
4. "Captain America: Civil War" is so amazing. We couldn't take our eyes off the screen.
A. couldn't stop watching B. couldn't go to sleep
C. couldn't see the screen clearly D. couldn't close the eyes

- D. an interesting movie

*** Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.**

- satisfied

***Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences.**

11. However (A) the movie (B) has a great cast, it is (C) not (D) a big success

C.READING

*** Read the following text and decide whether the following statements are true or false.**

Have you ever read *Alice In Wonderland*, by Lewis Carol? I did and I really like it. It's an adventure story full of magic and danger. Yesterday I saw Tim Burton's version of the film at the cinema.

This story is about Alice, who is now a teenager. A man wants to marry her, but she runs away and falls down a rabbit hole. She travels to Wonderland, which she has visited before as a child, and meets a lot of amazing characters on her adventures.

There are a lot of good special effects in the film. The Red Queen, played by Helena Bonham Carter, is very scary, and Johnny Depp is brilliant as the Mad Hatter. He has acted in a lot of films before but this is my favourite one. Mia Wasikowska is good as Alice; this is her first big film and I think she's going to become a big star!

Overall, I think this is a good film for teenagers, but it's a bit long. You should see it if you like fantasy and adventure, but don't go if you like romances: it's not a love story.

Charlie, Manchester, UK

1. *Alice in Wonderland* was directed by Lewis Carol.
2. Alice is still in her childhood.
3. The special effects in the films are good.
4. Johnny Depp played his first role in this film.
5. The writer of the report thinks that the film is a good film for teenagers and romance lovers

***Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to fill each blank in the following passage.**

Jennifer Lawrence is a famous young actress (1) _____ Hollywood. When she was a child, she liked sports, especially hockey and basketball. She also worked as a model. At the age of 14, she knew she wanted to be an actress, so she (2) _____ to New York City to look for work. She appeared in advertisements for MTV and the fashion company H&M, and got work as an actress on TV and in films. In 2010, she acted in the film *Winter's Bone* and she was nominated for an Oscar. In 2012, she (3) _____ in the film *The Hunger Games* as Katniss Everdeen. The film went on (5) _____ one of the top-grossing movies ever. People said that Lawrence's confidence and cheerfulness contributed to her _____ career.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1.A. in | B. on | C. at | D. from |
| 2.A. go | B. goes | C. went | D. going |
| 3.A. played | B. starred | C. acted | D. led |
| 4.A. become | B. to become | C. became | D. becoming |
| 5.A. successful | B. frightening | C. beautiful | D. terrible |

*** Read the passage and choose the best option to answer each of the following questions.**

In the UK, bus journeys are just boring and simply a necessity. This public means of transportation is often convenient when you live or work in the city centre, as you can avoid traffic jams by moving very quickly in the bus lanes, and do not have to pay to park the car. After all, though, taking the bus is just a necessary and boring part of life: you get on the bus, pay the driver and sit down or find a place to stand.

In Latin America, however, bus trips can be very lively. For a start, long-distance buses put on films so that you have entertainment for at least some of the journey. Naturally, local transport does not show films but drivers usually switch on the radio and that can be a great way to hear new songs and new styles of music. Therefore, taking the bus doesn't sound like fun but it is much more exciting than any UK bus journey.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Buses in the UK are very convenient. C. Bus journeys in the UK are boring.
B. Bus journeys are different in the UK and in Latin America. D. Films are shown on long-distance buses in Latin America.

2. Public transport in the UK is convenient because you can avoid_____.

- A. traffic jams C. traffic accidents
B. policemen D. traffic lights

3. Which of the following words has the closest meaning to the word "boring" in line 4?

- A. important C. wonderful
B. exciting D. uninteresting

4. In the text the phrasal verb "**put on**" has the closest meaning to _____.

- A. close C. show
B. wear D. open

5. Which of the following statements is **NOT MENTIONED** about bus journeys in Latin America?

- A. Passengers can entertain during their trip by watching films. C. They are more exciting than bus trips in the UK.
B. Drivers play new styles of music on the radio. D. They are more expensive than bus trips in the UK.

III. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to fill each blank in the following passage.

Mid Autumn Festival in Vietnam is one of the biggest (1) _____ in our country. Eastern Asian countries like China, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam all consider Mid Autumn Festival to be one of their biggest cultural events. (2) _____, the story behind the festival in each country is different from the others. While you might think the Full Moon Festival is the time for family gatherings in fact, this occasion in Vietnam is mainly for (3) _____. Traditionally, the festival begins on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month. It's also the rice harvest season in Vietnam. Parents are often busy on the field, so they have (4) _____ time for their kids. Therefore, the full moon in this month is a chance for parents to make up for lost time and play with their children. The Full Moon is a time to celebrate the harvest as well as representing fullness and (5) _____ of life.

1. A. religions B. vacations C. holidays D. reunions
2. A. Because B. Although C. Though D. However
3. A. children B. members C. adults D. women

- 4.A. lots of B. little C. much D. some
5.A. atmosphere B. prosperity C. confusion D. excitement

D. WRITING

***DO AS DIRECTED**

1. He didn't stop his car. The traffic lights turned red. (Combine the two sentences, using *Although*)

2. I find the film boring. Many people like it. (Combine the two sentences, using *However*)

3. Liz tried her best. She couldn't win the leading role in the play. (Combine the two sentences, using *Though*)

4. Many people went to the music festival. The weather was bad. (Combine the two sentences, using *Although*)

5. not / should / park / You / in front of / a / zebra crossing (Rearrange the words and phrases to make a meaningful sentence)

6. my/ It/ not/ is/ very far/ house/from/ to/ school. (Rearrange the words and phrases to make a meaningful sentence)

7. A/ Christmas/ last/ big/ December/ attended/ party/ I (Rearrange the words and phrases to make a meaningful sentence)

8. the Titanic/ many/ a/ Although/ sad/ is/ people/ it/ film, /love (Rearrange the words and phrases to make a meaningful sentence)

9. He took a taxi to the train station. (Change the following sentence into Yes/ No question)

*** Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.**

1. *The tourist* had famous actors, but it is not as successful as expected. (although)
→ _____
2. He didn't win an Oscar for Best Actor although he performed excellently. (However)
→ _____
3. The distance between Ha Noi and Hai Phong is about 100 kilometres. (It)
→ _____
4. It is not a good idea for cyclists to use pedestrian zones. (should not)
→ _____
5. Where is your new school? (location)
→ _____

Exercise 10: Rearrange the following words/ phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. My family/ and/ went/ I/ to / take/ in/ part/ Thailand/ to/ the/ Songkran festival/ April/ last./.

→ _____

2. is/ one/ Christmas/ of/ festivals/ famous/ the/ most/ the/ in/ world./.

→ _____

3. a few/ touching/ moving/ and/ There/ are/ in/ this movie/ scenes./.

→ _____

4. The plot/ wasn't/ but, / interesting/ the special effect/ spectacular./.

→ _____

5. important/ It/ to/ is/ obey/ traffic rules/ are/ you/ when/ a/ road user./.

→ _____